NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867.

WASHINGTON.

NO AGREEMENT ON THE ADJOURNMENT PROPOSITION THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION BEFORE CONGRESS-THE EIGHT HOUR BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE, AND REJECTED IN THE SENATE-THE LOUISIANA REBELS ALARMED-THE NOMINATIONS OF GENS. SLOCUM AND FRANK BLAIR

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 28, 1867. In the Senate, to-day, no business of general importance was transacted. It seems to be understood among the Senators that legislation is at an end for the present session, though strong efforts are constantly made to force private bills through There was a discussion of a couple of hours on the subject of adjournment, which ended in the passage of a resolution to adjourn, on Saturday, until the first Monday in July, and then, unless a quorum shall be present to order otherwise, to adjourn until the first Monday in December. It was sent to the House in this form, but will be finally settled in a Conference Committee. After this action, the Senate went into Executive Session, continuing thus for two hours, when it again had an open session of an hour's length, during which several private bills were disposed of. A vote was also taken on the House bill making eight hours a legal day's labor, but the bill failed by one vote. The following are the Yays and Nays: (Reps., roman; Dems., italie; Johnsonites,

Buckalew, Cameron, Corbett, Cragin, Davis,	Prake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Prelinghuysen, Howo,	Merrill (Mc.) Merrill (Vt.) Sherman,	Frambull, VAN WINKE Williams-18
Cattell, Ebilidier, Cole, Coukling,	Conness, Fewler, Harlan, Morton, Yai	Nye, Nye, Patterson (N. H Ramsey, Ross, tes-17.	Stewart, L.) Tipton, Wade, Wilson,
The Sen	ate then passe		e bill requir

the Navy Department to furnish ships for the transportation of all supplies contributed in aid of the suffering people of the South. The consideration of the resolutions of the Mary-

land Radical State Convention, asking Congress to Insure the State a republican form of government, occupied the first hour of the session in the House to-day. Mr. Thomas of Maryland made a very eloquent and able appeal in support of the resolutions and in behalf of the loyal men of his State. Mr. Brooks replied to Mr. Thomas in a rambling speech on the meaning of the phrase "a republican form of government." He taunted the Ohio and New-York members about their Legislatures having recently denied the right of suffrage to the colored men. This point of his argument somewhat nettled the Ohio and New-York Radicals, but then their only reply was silence. The resolutions were finally sent to the Judiciary Committee. The question of adjournment was discussed for more than an hour, Schenck occupying most of the time in predicting the possibility of peril if Congress should adjourn over until December. Mr. Allison's resolution to adjourn over until June 5, and in case no quorum then appears, to adjourn until September 3, and if no quorum then appears to adjourn until December 1, was finally agreed upon. When this resolution reached the Senate, that body was voting on a similar resolution, providing that the House adjourn on Saturday until the first Wednesday in July, and then in case no quorum appears, until December. Allison's resolution was not acted on, and the House refused to concur in the Senate resolution, and a Conference Committee, composed of Messrs. Bingham (Rep., Ohio), Schenck (Rep., Ohio). and Donnelly (Rep., Minn.), were appointed. Of the Joint Conference Committee, Fessenden, Edmunds, and Bingham are favorable to an adjournment over until December. The others are for no adjournment at all, if it can be helped. It is understood the Senate resolutions will be finally agreed upon, with a more definite provision regarding the power of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to secure a quorum for the proposed session in July, should it be necessary. A number of bills mak-Ing appropriations were rushed through in the last half hour of the sessions. The Clerks of the Committees of the XXXIXth Congress were allowed one the present session. The iron-ckad Camanche bill, giving her contractors \$179,000 for losses sustained by building, was passed. A bill about mileage was acted on. It was funny to see how quiet and attentive members became when the word mileage was read from the Clerk's desk. No other business attracted attention as long as the subject of inileage was before the House. The House adjourned at 5 p. m.; Mr. Scofield, when the motion to adjourn was made, asking the Speaker if there was any money

Both the Houses passed to-day a joint resolution directing surveys to be made by an officer of Engineers for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio River, on the Indians side, with estimates of the cost of finishing the cana now building on the Kentucky side of the falls.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Lovell H. Rousseau, ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, to be a Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, vice General Rosecrans, resigned. The following named army officers called apon the President in a body to-day, and strongly urged the appointment of General Rosseau as due to the volunteers, Kilby Smith acting as spokesman, viz: Generals Ewing, Solomon Meredith, Blunt, Steadman, Anthony, Pennybacker, Este, Geiger, Loomis, Commager, and Kilby Smith. He is also said to be supported by several late officers of the army, now members of Congress. It is believed by will be rejected by the Senate, but for this the President will care nothing, as one less will be left for him to provide for, and one more office for him to fill. In case of Rousseau's rejection, the promise made to Sickles will probably be complied with, and he will be nominated and confirmed. It is understood that the latter officer was recommended for the vacant commission by both the Secretary of War and Gen. Grant.

The rejection of Gen. Slocum as Naval Officer was not unexpected by the rings controlling appointments here. It is stated Slocum got his nomination by his 'riends representing to the President that Thurlow Weed "had fixed" Morgan, and he would be confirmed. The fixing part turns out to be a hoax, as Morgan made short work of Mr. Slocum, poor fellow. While Slocum and his friends were having a little wine party at Willard's, at which the health and long life of the new Naval Officer were drank, the news of his rejection :ame. A general meeting of the several candidates for the office and their friends was held to-night at a room in Willard's. Cols. Wood and Ludlow, Slocum, Representatives Morrissey, Brooks, and Wood, and Mr. Felix McCloskey were on hand. In the absence of Weed, Felix acted as middle man. A new slate was arranged. Ludlow is to be sent as Naval Officer into the Senate to-morrow. If he is rejected about which there is no doubt-then comes Wood's turn. Verbal resolutions of condolence with Slocum were passed, and it was agreed he should be the next Democratic nominee for Governor of New-York. Mr. Ludlow is promised the nomination for Secretary of State this Fall, if he is rejected. Felix McCloskey and Jim Brooks were appointed a committee to wait on the President tomorrow and relate to him the proceedings of the meeting. All kinds of epithets are hurled at Weed by McCloskey & Co., they blaming him for Slocum's

The nominations of McMahon as Postmaster, and Brewster as Collector, and O'Donohue as Assessor of Internal Revenue in the IIId Brooklyn District, were rejected by the Senate to-day. This has caused great commotion among the Brooklyn politicians here. The practice of being Conservative while maneuvering at the White House for an appointment, and then getting suddenly Radical while trying to be confirmed by the Sepate, seems

not to work well in the Brooklyn appointments. New nominations for these offices will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. It is probable that the name of ex-Controller Collins will be sent in as Postmaster, and Callicott as Collector. The latter would be confirmed immediately should he get the nomination, Collins is likely to be no more successful than were Roberts and McMahon. The nomination of Baker as

Collector of Internal Revenue in the VIIIth District,

It is rumored that Mr. Chandler, Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, who will soon be relieved from his position by resignation because of ill health, will be tendered the Austrian Mission, in place of Frank Blair, to-day rejected. Senator Foster is also on the slate for the same place.

The scramble over spoils from Philadelphia still continues. Cowan has recommended one set, and Buckalew and Randall have recommended another set, which places the President between the upper and nether millstones. The President has thus far refused to send in the candidates of either party, and insists that they shall settle the matter between themselves.

The Senate to-day rejected the nominations of Gen. Frank P. Blair as Minister to Austria, and Gen. Henry W. Slocum as Naval Officer of the Fort of

The President is importuned by representatives of all the Rebels in New-Orleans, with protests against the action of Gen. Sheridan in removing the Rebel officers, and inquiries are made as to whether or not there can be any appeal from it. Their friends in this city have also been telegraphed to for the same purpose. The persons selected for the positions were conspicuous for their loyalty during the war, and are indersed here by all the Unionists who have any knowledge of them. B. L. Lynch, appointed Attorney-General in place of Herron, was the Attorney-General of the State under the military control of Butler and Banks. Edward Heath, appointed Mayor in place of Monroe, was Controller of the State Finances under Banks, and W. W. Howe, appointed District Judge in place of Abell, was Judge Advocate of the Military Department under Butler, Banks, and Canby.

It is understood that the Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed to report in favor of Senator Wilson's resolution providing that Jeff, Davis shall be either tried or released. It is doubtful whether it can be passed through the Senate before the adjournment, as it will lead to protracted debate.

In reply to a letter received by Gen. Grant to-day, in regard to United States troops being ordered to the Canadian frontier, in anticipation of Fenian troubles, he says: "In reply to your inquiry whether troops have been sent to the Canada frontier, I have to say I know of none having been so sent."

The United States Supreme Court commences its next session on Monday. Chief-Justice Chase is besieged on all sides for appointments under the new law of registers of bankruptcy, but he declines to consider the applications, and will make no appointments until the Court establishes rules of practice under the law. There is a Republican Southern delegation here for the purpose of explaining the operation of the Bankrupt law in many cases, which they declare will be oppressive in the extreme. They ask that the large plantations may be disposed of in lots or parcels, within the means of small capitalists and laborers, in order that they may have an equal chance with the wealthy purchaser, for reasons which will be obvious. Chief-Justice Chase has been applied to in the matter, but has thus far given no answer.

The Hon, N. G. Taylor, the new Cemmissioner of Indian Affairs, will enter upon the discharge of his duties on Monday. Charles E. Mix, for many years the Chief Clerk of the Bureau, will be retained in

The President has approved the bill providing that from and after Tuesday last wrapping paper made of wood, cornstalks, or any other material, shall be exempt from internal tax; that every National banking association. State bank, or banker, or association. shall pay a tax of 10 per centum on the amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation, paid out by them after the first day of May, 1867, to collected in the mode and manner in which the tax on the notes of State banks is collected; that from and after the passage of this act ladders made wholly of wood shall be exempt from internal tax. The President has also approved the bill providing that any object of art imported by any individual or association of individuals for presentation as a gift to the United States Government, or to any State, county, or municipal government, shall be admitted free of duty. The President has also approved the foint resolution that all persons in the Diplomatic service of the United States are prohibited from wearing any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress.

The Postmaster-General has this day issued an order giving to all the route agents in the country. whose salary is between \$600 and \$1,200, an increase of 20 per cent over their respective salaries. Those whose pay is \$000 or less, are to be known as messenger route agents.

Theodore Tilton delivered the eleventh lecture of the course before the Young Men's Christian Association of this city to-night, his subject being, "The Corner-Stone of Reconstruction." The number present was the largest given to any lecturer during the course, and he spoke for an hour and a half with great power and effect. The Lecture Committee having been denied the use of three churches, only for the reason that Theodore Tilton was to speak in them, the lecturer took occasion to "reconstruct the trustees, and he carved and roasted them in the most thorough manner. Speaker Colfax, after the lecture was concluded, spoke for half an hour, and was listened to with great attention.

The Congressional excursion to Dakota, under the escort of Dr. Burleigh, proposed for the coming Summer, is likely to fall through, in view of the present occupancy by hostile Indians of part of the country proposed to be traversed. The prospect of having their chases and hunts shared in by scalping Sioux, Choctaws, Cherokees, Blackfeet, and other amiable tribes, is not relished by any of the Senators and Representatives, and their Summer vacation will probably be spent in more congenial latitudes.

XLTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, March 28, 1867. RESOLUTIONS OF THE MARYLAND CONVENTION.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Republican Convention at Maryland, held yesterday, which were read, and, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.), were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE WOOL TARIFF BILL.

Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.) called up the joint resolution passed by the House yesterday, to amend the Wool Tariff bill by striking out the words "numixed with silk" from the paragraph commencing with the word "Webbings;" which was passed.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) called up a joint resolution relating to the transportation of troops by the Istlamus route to the Pacific States and Territories, which was

passed.

DREDGE BOATS FOR THE MISSISIFFI.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be built and operated two dredge boats for use at the mouth of the Mississippi River; which was passed.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House joint resolution directing a survey for a ship causal around the falls of the Ohio River, on the Indiana side.

River, on the Indiana side.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) moved that the resolution be laid upon the table; which was agreed to. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) called up a bill to confirm sales of land made by the direct Tax Commissioners in South Carolina to persons in the army, navy, and marine corns.

and marine corps.
Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Ind.) objected, and it goes over.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Ind.) edjected, and it goes over THE WOOL TARIFF BILL.

The vote passing the bill to amend the Wool Tariff bill was reconsidered, for the purpose of offering an amendment that the second section of the Wool bill shall be construed to include silk or mohair cloth used for covering buttons. The amendment was agreed to, and the

bill was passed.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) withdrew his objection to
the bill to confirm certain sales of the Direct Tax Com-

missioners in South Carolina to persons in the army and navy or Marine Corps, and it was taken up and passed.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE CONTINGENT FIND BILL.
On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Mc.), the Senate agreed to the Conference Committee on the Senate Contingent Fund Deficiency bill called for by the House, and Messrs. Morrill (Rep., Mc.), Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) and Buckalew (Dem., Pa.) were appointed said Committee.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION. On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.), the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution for ad trament. The question was on agreeing to the House amendment that both Houses adjourn until the first Monday in June, and afterward until the first Monday it September, unless otherwise determined by a majority of

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) moved as a substitute for the above that the presiding officers of the Senate and House adjourn their Houses from noon to-morrow unti the first Wednesday in July, and unless otherwise or

dered by both Houses, to adjourn them from 1 o'clock of that day until the first Monday in December, 1867. Mr. Edmunds subsequently modified his amendment to ad-journ from Saturday next, and by substituting the words "without day," for "the first Monday in December." Mr. Edmunds further modified his amendment by requiring the presiding officer of the Senate and House to call the first Wednesday in July, to ascertain if a

roll on the first Wednesday in July, 10 ascertain if a quorum be present.

After debate, which was generally participated in, Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) moved to postpone the resolution now under discussion, and take up the resolution on the subject of adjournment just sent in from the House, providing for a session in June, september, and December. The motion was disagreed to—Yeas 14, Neys 27.

The amendment of Mr. Edmunds as given above, for an adjournment from Saturday next to the first Wednesday in July, and then, unless otherwise ordered, sine die, was agreed to—Yeas 25, Nays 14, as follows (Republicans in roman, Democrats in italic, Johnsonites in small caps):

The proposition, as amended, was then passed, and it

now goes to the House.

now goes to the House.

SALARIES OF CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill of the House for the monthly payment of the salaries of Congressmen, which was passed.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) moved that the Senate take up the joint resolution for a survey for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio. Pending which motion Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Mc.) moved an executive session. In the course of the debate on this motion, Mr. FESSENDEN expressed the hope that no more legislative business than was absolutely necessary would be done during the remainder of this session. He did not believe any good would be accomplished by it.

The motion to go into executive session was disagreed to.

to.

The bill for a survey for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side, and to estimate the expense of widening and deepening the Portland Canal was taken up, and, after discussion, was passed.

THE BANKRIPT BILLT.

Mr. SPRAGUE (Rep., R. I.) called up the bill to fix the time on which the Eankrupt bill shall go into effect at the ist of June, which had been referred to the Judiciary Committe, and reported adversely.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) moved to strike out the proviso that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to invalidate any lien or conveyance made in good faith prior to the taking effect of this act.

ADJOURNMENT.

Pending the discussion on this subject, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Mc.) the Senate, at 4 p. m., went into Francisco experies assessed. THE ADJOURNMENT PROPOSITION.

At 5:50 o'clock p. m., the doors were reopened, and a message was received from the House announcing its ac-

The senate insisted on its disagreement and agreed to the Conference Committee asked by the House. Messrs. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.), Fessenden (Rep., Me.), and Buckalew (Dem., Pa.), were appointed on the part of the

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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THE MARYLAND CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS.

After the reading of the journal of yesterday, the SPEAKER presented the resolutions adopted yesterday by the Maryland State Convention, returning thanks to the Republican members of the General Assembly of Maryland for their memorial presented a few days ago, appealing to Congress to grant the prayer of that memorial, declaring that they will oppose any new convention set up in subversion of the existing Constitution, under a Convention bill which does not express the will and majority of the pseude, without regard to color, and that with the aid of the loyal Representative of the existing and by all the means in their power, they will reset fall destroy any such Constitution as a revolutionary usin-

The SPEAKER stated that the remarks of neither gen-

The SPEAKER stated that the remarks of neither gen-tleman were germain to the matter. He did not know any motion that could be made except to raise the ques-tion of the reception of the resolutions. Mr. WOOD inquired whether he was right in his under-standing, that if the proceedings of a political meeting in New-York were sent to the Speaker they would be sub-mitted to the House. The SPEAKER said he would not anticipate questions of order.

order. Mr. THOMAS (Rep., Md.) said that the presentation of

The SPEAKER said he would not anticipate questions of order.

Mr. THOMAS (Rep., Md.) said that the presentation of those papers by the presiding officer took him as much by surprise as it did any other member. There was no concert in the matter between the presiding officer and himself, but there were circumstances surrounding the paper which distinguished it from ordinary memorials that came before Congress. There was intense excisement prevalent in Maryland, not tending, as he hoped, and as it certainly would not tend, under any advice of his in the direction spoken of yesterday by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenek). He did not think that those contraricties of opinion would lead to bloodshed, but anticipated a pacific solution of the difficulties. He proceeded to relate the disabilities under which the great majority of the population of Maryland labored by the political system, which places power in the control of an oligarchy, and atterly denied that there was a republicant form of government in Maryland. It was an engine of infamous tyranny and oppression, which no free people should submit to. That minority was, by the treachery of Gov. Swann, is creasing its strength in the Legislature, and now asked the people to vote for a Convention by which it was proposed to give an addition of twelve representatives to a minority of the counties. The people were up in arms against such a monstrous proposition—such an inquitous demand. They had borne it long enough, patiently, quetiy, submissively—even beyond what became a free people. The question now was, what were they to define your proposed to give an addition of twelve representatives to a minority of the counties. The people were up in arms against such a monstrous proposition—such an inquitous demand. They had borne it long enough, patiently, quetiy, submissively—even beyond what became a free people. The question now was, what were they to define people in the question now was additioned as a republicant form of government, and if it had power to guaran

strons claim. Was Congress armed with original power to reform the Constitutions of States that existed when the Federal Government was adopted?

Mr. THOMAS stated that at that time the Constitution of Maryland was republican in form, so thoroughly republican that it came up to the republicanism of this day. It gave every free black man the right to vote.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. V.) remarked that if he had not long since adopted the Horatian maxim of nil admining, he would have been astomshed at the extraordinary presentation of a partisan memorial in this House, and at the still more extraordinary speech of the gentleman from Maryland (Thomas) against his own State Constitution. Mr. Brooks proceeded to show that the same inequality of representation complained of by Mr. Thomas existed in the States of Maine and Connecticut; that by the gerry-mandering process in Pennsylvania and other States, the majority was cheated of its representation, and that real republican government existed in go State. As to Tennessee and Missouri there was no nepublicanism there than there existed under the Pacha of Egypt, or the Sultan of Turkey. There was no republicanism represented even in the Senate of the United States. It was a body existing in utter deflance of all republican forms of government, and he expected the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Thomas), when he had succeeded in reforming the affairs of his own State, to introduce a proposition to abolish the United States Senate. The State of Nebraska, with a population not one fifth of the number that are found every day under ground in the First Ward of the City of New-York, attending to their daily business, had an equal representation in the Senate of the Work ward of the gentleman from Maryland would amount to an overthrow and subversion of the whole structure of the Government, a consolidation of despotism of the worst kind, utterly repugnant to the whole idea of the founders of the Republic.

In the course of the delivery of Mr. Brooks's remarks he in the course of the derivery of Mr. Brooks's remails in vielded to interruptions from Messys. BLAIDE (Rep., Me.), BALDWIN (Rep., Mass.), STEVENS (Rep., Penn.), COVODE (Rep., Penn.), KELLEY (Rep., Penn.), DON NELLY (Rep., Minn.), PAINE (Rep., Wis.), and ANDER-SON (Rep., Mo.), correcting statements in reference to their respective State.

heir respective States.
Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., N. Y.) inquired of Mr. Thomas there he found authority for his statement that Concress was required to guarantee republican governments Mr. THOMAS stated that he found it in the Consti

tution.

Mr. ROBINSON denied that the Constitution gave any such power to Congress. The phrase was that the United States shall guarantee republican forms of government, but Congress was not the United States.

Mr. RARFIELD inquired what was.

Mr. ROBINSON repubed that Gen. Grant. Admiral Far-MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 28.—The duel on the tapis s between two Mississippi editors. They are the parties the left on the steamer R. E. 160 last evening to meet a Miliken's Bend on Estuday

Court, and the Army and Navy were part of the United States.

Mr. THOMAS referred Mr. Robinson to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Rhode Island case in proof of his (Mr. Thomas's) position.

Finally the resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

New Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., III.) introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that all male citizens of the United States over 21 years of age, having the qualifications for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature in their several States, shall be entitled to vote at all elections without disqualification on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish transportation for provisions to be sent from Baltimore to Wilmington, N. C., for the relief of the destitute people in the South. He explained that the law recently passed on the subject only authorized the Secretary of the Navy to furnish transportation to Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile. Passed.

on the subject only authorized the Secretary of the Navy to furnish transpertation to Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile. Passed.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE (Rep., V.L.) offered a resolution directing the Doorkeeper of the House to retain during the recess the number of messengers now employed.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) tried to have it amended so as to apply only to those messengers that may be necessary to include, particularly men who had served in the army or navy. He did succeed in having the amendment adopted, and the resolution was agreed to.

Betties on Europeas.

Mr. BROOMSLL (Rep., Pa.) introduced a joint resolution for raising the rates of duties of imports. Referred to the Colibilates on Ways and Means.

Mr. MILLER (Rep., Pa.) asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the bankrupt law of the last session.

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., Pa.) objected.

Mr. MILLER presented the memorial of 205 working men of Korthumberland County, Pa., for adequate protection to American industry and manufactures.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to return to the contractors, Donahe, Ryan, and Secor, the ironclad Monitor Camanche, on their returning the amount paid by the Government therefor, with the cost of the guns, ammunition, and stores on board at the time of delivery, and giving full authority to the contractors to diepose of the sac.

Mr. ROGAN the rules were suspended.

Mr. LOGAN argued in support of his amendment.

Mr. HAMILTON WARD (Rep., Ind.), GRISWOLD (Rep., N. Y.), and KELLEY (Rep., Pa.), Mr. Schenck's amendment.

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After further discussion, perticipated in by Messrs. LOGAN, WASHBURNE (Rep., Ind.), GRISWOLD (Rep., N. Y.), and Sexed.

COMMITTIES of the high server and saver discussion, savered to be general and savered to the support of his amendme

AN EIGHT HOUR BILL.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) asked leave to introduce a all constituting eight hours a day a day's work for all laborers, workmen, or mechanics, employed by or on behalf of the Government of the Umted States. Objection was Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.) inquired of Mr. Banks what per diem wages he proposed to fix, adding it was a perfect farce to say that a man shall work only eight hours a day, unless his pay be fixed. The House suspended the rules by Yeas, 77; Nays, 23,

and the joint resolution was introduced and passed. PAY OF COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Mc.) offered a resolution to pay to
persons who were clerks of committees at the close of last
ession one month's pay for the present session, which
was adopted.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION. The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's

table, and disposed thereof as follows: Senate amendment to the adjournment resolution providing for adjournment from Saturday at 12 o'clock to the

first Wednesday in July. Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) said that the amendment was very ingeniously drawn so as to prevent any session

of Congress in July. In the first place enough members might remain absent to prevent a quorum being present, and in the second place both Houses must agree to continue the session and a system of filibustering would denp in subversion of the existing Constitution, under a convention bill which does not express the will and majority of the pseude, without regard to color, and that with the aid of the loyal Representances of the season and by all the means in their power, they will resid all destroy any such Constitution as a revolutionary usurpation.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) asked the Specaker whicher the proceedings of a partisan political meeting were to be placed before the House in that way?

The SPEAKER stated that the Chair was in the habit of presenting memorials and resolutions of public bodies that were sent to him. It was for the House to make what disposition of them it might think proper.

Mr. WOOD temarked that he had in his possession the proceedings of a meeting held recently in New-York, an indignation meeting in reference to the action of the Republicans in the Legislature in refusing to grant suffrage to the colored people.

Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., N. Y.) added that he also had some resolutions for the reconstruction of New-Hamp-shire.

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would be in order any day during the first session of the XLth Congress. Mr. BINGHAM said that that would give control to the

would be in order any day during the first session of the XLIB Congress.

Mr. BINGHAM said that that would give control to the majority against any effort at flibustering. He never saw may necessity for a continuation of this session, because he did not recognize that the safety of the Republic depended in any sense on this Congress or any Congress, but on the people. This amendment of the Senate met every point that he had heard raised, and he hoped it would be concurred in.

Mr. DONNELLY (Rep., Minn., favored the reference of the matter to a Committee of Conference.

Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Minn., favored the reference of the matter to a Committee of Conference.

Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) was willing to accept the proposition for even one meeting of Congress between now and December next; but it appeared plain to him that if there were public perfl and a necessity for Congress to continue in session, it would be in the power of the minority to stave off any definite action until the hour comes, when, by the force of the concurrent resolution, Congress would be forced to adjourn until December. He thought the proposition could be made amobjectionable, and therefore he favored its reception to a Committee of Conference.

The question was taken, and the House refused to concurr in the Senate amendment by a vote of 36 to 70 whereupon a Committee of Conference was asked for.

MISSISSITE! DREDGE BOATS.

The Senate amendment to the Mississippl River, were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

THE WOOL TARIFF.

The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution anthorizing the Secretary of War to build dredge boats for use at the mouth of the Mississippl River, were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

THE WOOL TARIFF.

The Senate amendment, in reference to compensation and mileage of members of Congress, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

A PRIVATE CLAIM BILL.

The Senate joint resolution, for the purchase of lands adjoining the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, was taken from the Speaker'

THE PACIFIC COAST.

LIQUOR CONFISCATED-SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND. SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—In the suit of the

United States against 367 cases of wine, Maury, claimant, Judge Hoffman yesterday entered a decree confiscating the wine for undervaluation.

Resolutions declaring sympathy with Ireland, and ask-

Resolutions declaring sympathy with freight, and saving the Government to recognize that country's belligarent rights, have been adopted in the Nevada Senate. In the Supreme Court of Nevada the case of Nourse against Clark, for the possession of the office of Attorney-General of the State, has been decided in favor of the de-CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

BY TRIBURADE TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 28.—The receipts from cus

tems for the period between March 18, and 23, received toms for the period between March 18, and 23, received at the office of the Commissioner, were as follows: Boston, \$315,870 71; New, York, \$1,335,885 80; Philadelphia, \$216,623 16; Baltimore, \$85,6793; New-Oricans, 11th to 16th, \$114,279 92.—Total, \$2,668,344 52.

This shows a considerable falling off in receipts at New-York and Baltimore since last report; at Philadelphia there has been over \$50,000 increase.

TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

LOUISIANA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

INSTALLATION OF THE NEW OFFICERS-NO DISTINCTION OF COLOR AMONG THE NEW POLICE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28 .- The new Attorney-General is the same elected with Gov. Hahn, a Fenian, and an advocate of equal rights. The new Mayor is a merchant of 26 years' residence, one of Mr. Durant's Free Suffrage Committee. Many colored men attended the inauguration to-day. The Chief of Police will be Brevet Brig.-Gen. Sypher, late Colonel of the 11th United States Colored Artillery, and the police will be composed without distinction of color. Judge Abell's successor was a Major on the staff of Gen. Banks, and Chief of Cavalry, and has since served as Attorney for the Freedmen's Bureau. Another order to-day announces a late Act of the Legislature, continuing in office the present incumbents as provisional, except for cases specially acted upon at head-

TENNESSEE.

BOTH PARTIES INVITE THE FREEDMEN TO SEND DELEGATES TO THEIR CONVENTIONS.

quarters. More changes are expected.

TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 28 .- The leading Conervatives propose that the colored voters be invited to participate in the political meeting, and send delegates to the Convention which meets in this city next month to nominate a candidate for Governor. The proposition is encouragingly received, and will probably be adopted. The colored voters are invited to send representatives to the Republican Congressional Convention, called to meet in Nashville on th 16th of May next. John Trimble, who has already announced himself as a candidate, will doubtless be nominated. It is not known who the Conservatives

NORTH CAROLINA. THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

T TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIDUNE RALEIGH, N. C., March 28.-A Union Convention omposed of equal numbers of whites and blacks, after two days' session, adjourned to-day. The Convention adopted the name of "Republican." Reso-Intions were adopted eulogizing the party which overthrew the Rebellion, and asserting that it should command the respect of every candid man. They declare that Congress is entitled to the thanks of the world for its persistent devotion to human rights as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence; cordially accept Congress's plan of Reconstruction, and rejoice at the overthrow of the sympathizers with the late Rebellion. They declare that supreme allegiance is due to the Federal Government, and not to the States, indorse the Civil Rights bill, and favor impartial suffrage, without property qualifications or distinction of color; praise the late President Lincoln, favor universal education, and demand free speech and free discussion of public matters. They pledge themselves to the maintenance of the public credit, and invite men of all political persuasions to unite with them in behalf of the principles avowed by the Convention. Fifty-three counties

were represented, and the Convention was unani-MARYLAND.

THE CONSERVATIVES IGNORED IN BALTIMORE. T TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—The Rebel Democracy held ward meetings last night in all the city wards, electng Democratic delegates to a City Convention to be held to-morrow night, to nominate delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, thus totally ignoring the Conservative party. The Conservatives are deeply incensed, and some considerable portion of their strength will go to the support of the Union

KENTUCKY.

THE CLAY MONUMENT.

BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LOUISVILLE, March 28.-The inauguration of the Clay monument will not take place until the middle of May, owing to the non-arrival of the pedestal from New-York. No formal invitations have as yet

VIRGINIA.

With the prospects of the admission of the South-ern States into the Union come the old party divisions

which existed before the war, especially in Virginia.

The Whig of this morning contains a significant editoial eulogistic of Gov. Peirpoint, whom it pospounces "the most liberal, least proscriptive, and in many as spects the best Governor we have had for 25 years." It

"the most liberal, least proscriptive, and in many aspects the best Governor we have had for 25 years." It then goes on to say that "Gov. Gilmer was a Whig, resigned the office 26 years ago, and has no business in the crowd. We suppose he was thrown in to leaven the himp. Of his Democratic successors to the close of the war, the rule was, rigid and unsparing proscription of every Whig," &c., &c.

The Enquirer took exception to the eulogy on Peirpoint at the expense of his Democratic predecessors, which was uttered in the same language in a former number of The Whig, and reiterated to-day. Whatever may be the motive of this flattering compliment to Peirpoint, it is significant at this time, when it was hoped that all party feelings were to remain in abeyance, pending the admission of the Southern States into the Union. Many have regarded this editorial as an imagural move of the Whig party, designed to build up what might be called a conservative party, in contrast with the Botts and Hunneutt party on the one hand, and the ultra Southern clique on the other. This result is certainly feasible in view of the fact that the territory now embraced by Virginia, has always given but a small Democratic majority, the main strength of that party lying in the trans-Alleghany section, which now comprises West Virginia.

It is rumored that The Eranniner of this city is to be merged in The Times. This is ominous of the impending demise of one or both, and the amalgamation is doubtless an expedient to prolong a precarious existence. The newspaper business in Richmond has proved to be rather supportingle, and the collapse of some of the dailies has long been looked for. I understand that the employes in none of the offices receive their full pay in any week, and

newspaper business in Richmond has proved to be rather unprofitable, and the collapse of some of the dailies has long been looked for. I understand that the employes in none of the offices receive their full pay in any week, and are compelled to take it in small pittaneos whenever it is available.

It will require a tax of about a million and a half to pay four per cent interest upon the whole State debt of Virginia, and to meet the current expenses of the Government. The circulating capital of all the State banks does not much exceed \$500,000. How is the million and a half to be paid I this is a question which the opponents

NEW-ENGLAND.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT IN MAINE. BY TELBORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 28.—Adjutant-Gen. Hodson

as resigned, and Gen. John C. Cadwell of Elisworth has seen appointed to fill the vacancy.

RAILBOAD CONVENTION IN MAINE. BANGOR, Me., March 28 .- A large and enthusiastic Con-

vention was held here to-day of delegates from Piscataquis County, Winterfort, Frankfort, and Hampden, with the people of Bangor, in aid of the Bangor and Piscataquis Radroad to Milo, Dover, and Mooschead Lake, via European and North American road to Milord. A strong determination to build the road was manifested, and measures were taken to raise means at once for the purpose. Bangor will loan its credit for half a million dollars, and subscriptions of two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars will be probably made in a short time here, and on the line of the road. The enterprise also embraces the extension to the town of Winterfort as a Winter shipping port for products of the great northern region of the State, which will be accommodated by the road. The Hon. Hamibal Hamily presided at the meeting, which was addressed by him, Mayor Wakefield, the Hon. Frankin Muzzy, and others. Books will be opened for subscriptions April 15, at Bangor, Portland, and other towns in Piscataquis County.

QUALIFICATIONS OF JUROUS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 28.—In the House of Representatives quis County, Winterfort, Frankfort, and Hampden, with

Boston, March 28.-In the House of Representatives this afternoon, the Jury bill, which prohibits parties who this afternoon, the Jury bill, which prohibits parties who are engaged in any illegal traffic from being allowed to serve on juries in the trial of criminal cases, and gives the Government the right of challenge of two jurors before the trial commences, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 110 to 103, only 21 members being absent. This is substantially the same bill which was vetoed by Gov. Andrew in 1865, and which was defeated in the House by a small majority, on its passage to be engrossed, last year, after it had passed the Senate. Its object is to set convictions for violations of the prohibitory liquor

law.

THE NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 28.—The Vermont Legislature to day chartered the Northern Telegraph Company.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRUSTER.
ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The banking house of M. Runyan & Co. failed to-day. The habilities are said not to be very large.

MEXICO.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPERIALIST ACCOUNTS-PROCLAMATION OF MIRA-MON-PORFIEIO DIAZ ALMOST BESIEGED AT HUA-

MANTLA. TELBORAFE TO THE TRIBENE

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28 .- Rio Grande dates to the 23d have been received; there are no new features in the Mexican position. It is said that the Liberals have cut the aqueduct for supplying Queretaro with' water. Gen. Miramon had issued a proclamation declaring a war of extermination. The following is the closing paragraph: " Soldiers, the gauntlet has been thrown at us for a duel to the death. Let us do our coward enemy the honor to pick it up. But listen to the voice of the unfortunate Gen. Osola, who, in 1858,

said: 'Woe to the vanquished.'" Vera Cruz papers say Porfirio Diaz has only 3,000 men, and is almost besieged at Huamantla. He ordered the shooting of Mr. Franco, Imperial Commissary, and several other prisoners. The garrison at the capital is said to be 12,000 men. Puebla correspondence states that the Imperial garrison at Puebla is at least 6,000. Gen. Berriozabal made certain merchants of Matamores pay \$30,000 on the 22d.

REPUBLICAN ACCOUNTS-MAXIMILIAN IN A TRAP-NO CHANCE OF HIS ESCAPE-REPORTED OFFER

OF SURRENDER. San Luis Potosi, March 5 .- Maximilian is at the

head of 8,000 mixed troops in Queretaro. Among them are 600 French and Belgians. Escobedo has 14,060 men. Yesterday he was within 12 miles of Queretaro, with a compact line. There is no hope whatever for the Imperial forces, and Maximilian has put himself in a trap; his head is not safe. Within 14 days the Empire will be no more, for the armies dare not risk a battle, and a retreat to Mexico City will be worse for them than a defeat, as Escobedo and Corona would be at their rear, while Mendez and Tragosa, who occupy the road from Queretaro to Mexico with 5,000 guerrillas, will cut the Imperial army all to pieces. It is thought that Maximilian will try to make terms with Juarez; but it is doubtful if the Liberal Government, with everything in their own hands, will listen to anything but an unconditional surrender. I do not think that there will be another battle of any importance. Escobedo will starve out the Imperial army, which is already, living on what they seize from private sources in the

I have good reason to believe that the Government Thave good reason to believe that the bas received a communication from Maximilian, or the General commanding the Imperial forces, offering to surrender. The answer has been that they cannot treat with traitors who have the double crime of rebellion against the Government and the bringing of foreign intervention to their aid.

MAXIMILIAN ENLISTING SPANISH SOLDIERS. WASHINGTON, March 28 .- Letters from Havana, dated 20th instant, received to-day in Washington, state that the Imperial Mexican Consul at Havana is enlisting Spanish soldiers to defend Maximilian's cause at Vera Cruz. They are offered a bounty of \$30 and \$1 a day from the moment they land at Vera Cruz. About 300 men had been enlisted, and thex were to sail on the 22d inst. on the Spanish steamer Paris. It is said that the agreement was entered upon by Archbishop Labastda, on the part of Maximilian, with the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS Washington, March'28.-The Senate in Executive

session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

III. James L. Wright, Napierville, III.; Margaret wasker, Sansy, Onto J. W. S. Newton, Gallipolis, Ohio. United States Attoracys—D. F. Corbin, District of Seath Unreliant William D. Ashemerer, Northern District of New-York; Frankin Disk itson, Northern District of Ohio. Philad States Morrhols—Casper E Yost, District of Neurals. Naval Stovekepers—H. C. Keene, Boston, Mass.; Edward Honker, New-York; Dominick Lyach, Philadelphia; L. J. Waites, Washington, D. C.; Charles A. Morse, Mare Island, Cal. Bevenue Cutter Service—First-Lieut, David Evans to be Captian; Second-Lieut, Jostah Pearson to be First-Lieutenant; Think-Lieut, Aifred Hornsby to be Second-Lieutenant; Second-Lieutenant; Bandelf to be First-Lieutenant.

ne First Lieutenaut.
Popmaster United States Army—George B. Simpaon, Inte Paymaster of Volunteers.
Namel Paymasters—Passed Assistant Paymaster Francis H. Swan,

Assistant Paymaries Chae, W. Sloman.
Pension Agents—Davio F. Burton, at Dover, Del.; James M. Bice, at Quincy, Ill.; James D. Thompson, at Desmoines, Iowa, Henry Betrote, at Detroit, Mich.
Collector of Customs—E. K. Foster, jr., St. Augustine, Fla.
Registers of Land Office—John Keely, at Reaching, Oregon; Johns Keres, at Menosha, Wis.
Collectors of Internal Revenue—Silas D. Gifford, Xth District of News, Mr. Fish, Illid District of Louisiana; Benjamit C. Gann, Vin District of Michigan; Gorge O. Erskine, Ist District of Michigan; Gorge O. Erskine, Ist District of Michigan; Hong Carolina; John F. Wildman, Xila District of Michigan; Gorge O. Erskine, Ist District of Michigan; Gorge O. Erskine, Ist District of Indiana.
Assessers of Internal Evenue—Johnshan Biggs, Xilth District of Michigan; John F. Wildman, Xilas District of Michigan; Levi Bacon, Jr., Vth District of Michigan; Levi Bacon, Jr., Vth District of Michigan; Chiney D. Wiltman, Vth District of Illinois.
United Stotes Surveyor-General—Phineas W. Hickocck, District of Nebraska.
Receiver of Public Money—Stewart Goodsell, at Des Molines, Iowa.
Territorial Servetary—James Fefts, for Montana.
Consul—James R. Low of California at Talunantepec.
The following were rejected:

The following were rejected:

Frank P. Blair, as Minister to Austria; H. W. Slorum, Naval Officer at en-York.

Frank P. Blair, as Minister to Austria; H. W. Sceum, Navis Oncer at New York.

Postmasters.—Irving Littell, Macon City, Mo.; H. M. Pedea, Bally ville, Hi. B. F. McCormick, Waverley, Iodra Wun. C. Hersberger, Fort Madison, Iowa: Moses Asmon, Fairburg, III.; John F. Johnschy Seymour, Iod.; Washington, Stark, Aurora, Ind.; Fieldhis, B. Roberts, Carrollon, Ill.; Heary V. Selivan, Geicew, Ill.; John B. Wolf, Chinton, Illinold; Lemost D'Ferguson, Carksburg, W. va.; Lucien B. Pillabhury, Fryningken, Me. Walter Drew, Waukegan, III.; Andriew C. Russell, Parville, Pean, Elhas T. Lowe, Williamsport, Penn.; W. D. Williams, Rock Island, Ill.; Allen McKean, Towanda, Penn.; Riebard Baylis, St. John, Mich.; Edwin Samudens, Saginaw, Mich.; Robert H. Lindsey, Bonas City, Intho; Wilson T. Culvertson, Almance, Ohio; C. O. Arnold, Wellsville, Onlio; Thomas S. Bardweil, Marion, Illowa, Samuel D. Clay, Gardiner, Malne; George S. Whiting, Mt. Morris, New-York; Abram Larier, Dausrille, New-York; Edward A. Nash; Lina, New-York; Abram Larier, Dausrille, New-York; Edward A. Nash; ris, New-York; Abram Larier, Dansville, New-York; Edward A. Nash), Lina, New-York.

Assessor of Internal Recenue—Walter Carlin, Xth District of Elineis; Ralph B. Little, XIIth District of Pennsylvanis; Precerick W. Horn, IVth District of Wisconsin; Louis D. Irwin, IXth District of Microsin Louis D. Irwin, IXth District of Microsin Lanc Coles, 1st District of New-York; Joseph J. O'Denehoe, III District of New-York; William A. Morton, IXth District of Penesylva in the Coles of the Co

District of New-York; Wilman A. Morson, IAM intercel of Mis-collectors of Internal Recenter—David K. Oyster, IIId District of Mis-seuri, Allen P. Richardson, Vth District of Missouri; Caos. H. Richy mond, IIId District of Michigan; Wan. S. Maynard, IId District of Michigan. Collectors of Costoms—David R. Austin, District of Miano), Oblay Benjamia Launford, Kastern District of Maryland. Navad Creif Engineers—B. P. Chandler, Portamenth, N. H.; Alfeed Young, Philadelphia, Pa.; William B. Singleton, Norfolk, Va.; H. D. Bennett, Secretary of the Territory of Colorado. Consults—F. C. Ledyard, at Salitillo; Frank G. Noves, at Fananca. Surveyious of Customs—John Magnire, St. Louis, Me.; Charles J. More-its, Lewellensburg, Md.

Consults—F. C. Lecture, John Maguire, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles J. More Is. Levellensburg, Md. Penrion, Appeter—Benjamin F. Stone, Mason City, Mo.; John Frederick, Albany, N. V. Narol Storekepers—Andrew J. Stinesom, Kittery, Me.; James D. Brady, Norfolk, Va. The Senarte has rejected the nomination of Matthew McMahon as Postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DISASTERS.

FIVE CHILDREN BURNED.

SI VELEVELAND, Ohio, March 28.—The house of Mr. Heckel, with five of his children, was burned last night at Suffield Centre, Ohio. LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODED.

BUFFALO, March 28 .- About H o'clock this morning locomotive engine on the Grand Trunk Railway, opa locomotive eight of the visual rules are posite the station office at Fort Eric, exploded, scalding the engineer and wounding the firgman. Wm. A. Bird, ir, Dopinty Collector of this port, who happened to be on a business visit in the office at Fort Eric, was struck in the back with a billet of wood, inflicting serious lejuries? The locomotive and office were completely demolished by the explosion.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD AT FORDHAM. On Wednesday night, about 7 o'clock, a German, about 30 years of age, was walking up the track of the about 30 years of age, was walking up the track of the Harlem Railroad at Fordham at the time the express train from New-Haven came along. He was struck by the cow-catcher and his face horribly cut. He was taken to the depot and died in a few minutes. Copper Oillver was notified, and held an inquiest, when the jury rendered a verdict of death from injuries from the train. There was nothing about the man to indicate who he was. Na blame can be attached to the employes of the road.

COLUMBUS, DAYTON AND TOLEDO RAILEGAD. BY TRIBURAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 28.—The Metropolitan Police bill for the benefit of Columbus, Dayton and Toland,
passed to-day, and is now a law.